

BOSTON MORNING POST.

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MONDAY

MORNING, JULY 17, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

11

MANHATTAN HOUSE.

NO. 62 DUANE-STREET, NEW YORK.
JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, re-spectfully informs the public, that he has taken the large building in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as Rutgers College, for the purpose of a HOTEL and RESTAURANT. The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupant.

Men will keep the Manhattan House for the accommoda-tion of Clubs and Parties. The best wines and Liquors will be furnished from his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best stocks in Boston, a large portion of them being of the celebrated stocks long in the cellar of Mr. Gallagher, late of the Exchange Coffee House. Rooms will be furnished for References and Courts Martial. Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the best style known in the country; and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.

The Table d'Hôte will be supplied with every delicacy of the various courses. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various cups will be ready every day from eleven to three. Mr. Ryan is confident that in this department, his own experience, added to the skill of the persons employed as *cuisiniers*, will enable him to please the most fastidious epicures, both in quality and style.

Those friends who have known the character of Mr. Ryan's House in Boston, he is assured, will find his accommodations better, his means more ample, and his dîl gîne quite as enticing; and from such strangers in this city, as love elegance in the various departments of his profession, he would be the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving satisfaction.

The House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. epft 17

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, and is now ready to see his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and panelled; furniture and bedding are new, and all accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. The subscriber will be pleased to furnish the table with every variety the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of *free labor*, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, no company will be received or bills will be settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principles, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen travelling with their families, as well as for others. There are several suites of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

N. ROGERS.

6m

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

No. 4 Washington street, Nantucket, Mass.
A. BULLARD, has taken the above establishment, with the intention of keeping a first rate establishment, for the accommodation of strangers and others, who visit the island. From the experience he has had in this line of business he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage—a portion of which he respectfully solicits. He will accommodate steady Boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

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WORCESTER HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room—is furnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties.

Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.

All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.

The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.

N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.

LYSANDER C. CLARK.

Worcester, June 7, 1837. epft 17

YEOMAN HOUSE.

No 24 Ann street, or Merchants' Row, Boston.

The subscriber having bought out Mr. Levi Mower, of the above house, has now opened the same for the reception of company.

This House is situated in the most central and business part of the city, is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of gentlemen, who can be furnished with rooms and board, without rooms on the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen visiting the city on business are respectfully invited to call.

The house will be furnished with choice liquors of all kinds.

The subscriber will render every exertion and attention to make this House worthy the patronage of his friends and the public, of whom he solicits a share.

12 JOHN TILTON.

NATIONAL HOUSE.

Blackstone, corner of Cross street, Boston.

The subscriber of the Yeoman House, would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken the above House in connexion with J. P. JONES; and will devote their best services to promote the comfort of visitors.

The House is spacious and mostly new, containing about sixteen apartments, together with a pleasant dining Hall and sitting rooms, all of which are newly furnished. The location of the National is pleasant and central, and the subscriber hopes to receive a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

LEVI MOWER.

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FARM FOR SALE.

In Billerica, on the ground from the meeting house to the Levee, containing one hundred and seventy acres, (all cleared with stone walls,) upon which are from three to five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into tillage, mowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill and house, Sheds, &c. distance from Boston 16 miles—from Lowell 7 miles. Terms easy. Apply to LEVI BROWN ON 5 Fulton street, SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber on the premises.

LEVI MOWER.

jh22

BOARD AT THE YEOMAN HOUSE.

Pleasant rooms and board—gentlemen's dressing board in the vicinity of the Market or Beaver street, may obtain the same on reasonable terms at the Yeoman House, No. 24 Ann st, head of Merchants' Row, where every attention to their comfort and convenience will be rendered.

12 J. TILTON.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.

A good dwelling house, No. 22 Bow st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacrifice, with immediate possession, if applied for very soon.

12 J. TILTON.

WAREHOUSE TO LET.

No. 19 and 22 Granite Stores, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis' wharf. mh22

TO LET.

A large and convenient Hall, situated in Franklin Avenue. Apply at EDWARD D. SORIER'S office, mh22 episw

TO LET.

Part or the whole of a House containing eight rooms, with a wood shed, yard, hard and soft water, &c. within five minutes walk of the Post Office. Inquire at this office. jy12

FOR SALE.

Two 2 story new wooden houses, containing eight rooms each, pleasantly situated near Tait's Hotel, in Chelsea. Terms reasonable, apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle Square.

jy14

TO LET.

A small neat House, pleasantly situated in Brookline, three miles from Boston, with one-half an acre of land. Rent \$75. Apply to U. J. CLARK, No. 4 Brattle Square.

jy12

TO RENT.

An excellent Blacksmith's shop, on Endicott street, nearly opposite the Catholic church—long occupied by Little & Haskell—possession given immediately. Apply to C. MINTIRE, No 5 Exchange street.

je16

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

The convenient dwelling house No. 4 Boston street, now occupied by Mr. James Barnes. Possession should be had on 1st July. Apply at the house or at No 11 Kirby st. episw

je22

FOR SALE.

In Roxbury on Collage street, a 2 story Dwelling House, with an pleasant situated, with good weal and eisern, waters—the lot 47 by 97 feet, is in the vicinity of several churches and schools, and is pleasantly located. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange st. my23

POLITICAL.

From the Boston Advocate.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING ON BUNKER HILL THE FOURTH OF JULY.

[CONCLUDED.]

37. That the professedly democratic Legislatures of New York, Connecticut, and Virgin'ia, which have successively enacted laws taking from the citizen the right to collect his debts from Banking Corporations, as from their debtors, and especially the last, in adding thereto a stop law, which effect makes broken bank paper a legal tender for the payment of debts, have grossly violated the Constitution of the United States, which declares that no State shall pass *ex post facto* laws, laws impairing the value of contracts, not make anything but gold and silver a legal tender.

38. That we highly approve of the act of the Legislature of Rhode Island, requiring the Banks until they resume specie payments, to receive their own bills in deposit, and pay therefor five per cent interest, with the exception, that the interest required of the Banks on their promissory notes should be equal to that they receive for the loan of such notes.

39. That every citizen who holds the broken promise of a bank to pay, has all the rights of a creditor over a private individual, who has dishonored his note or draft; and that it is a mockery of justice and common sense, to admit the legality of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and that no State can pass a bankrupt law releasing the property of debtors from the demands of their creditors, because it impairs the obligation of contracts, and then for each State to authorize banks to break their promises to pay on demand to the holders of their notes, or to deprive the creditor of any existing right he had to collect the promissory notes of the Banks, and to compel them to pay damages on their dishonored bills.

40. That the stoppage of the banks in this season of peace and tranquility, with four times as much specie in the country as ever was in it before, is the killing of the paper system by its own hand; and that every day's delay in the return of specie payment goes to extinguish confidence in the whole, to confound the solvent with the insolvent, to carry the evils of a paper currency home to the people, and to prepare them for the adoption of the system, which the wisdom of our ancestors provided for us in our own glorious constitution, viz: a hard money currency.

41. That as the banks have voluntarily disgraced their own circulation, it is the right and duty of our citizens, whenever specie is required of them in payment of private debts, executions or judgments, taxes or the revenue, for making ten'or, or the payment of money into court, to avail themselves of the following provisions of law to procure it, viz: "That if the officer of any bank shall refuse or delay payment, in gold or silver money, of any note or bill of such bank presented for payment in their usual hours of business, the said bank shall be liable to pay the holders of such note or bill, as damages, at the rate of twenty-four per cent a year for the time during which such payment shall be refused or delayed." And as violence has been threatened against such as seek the above remedy, we recommend to the citizens to co-operate with each other, if need be, for mutual aid in requiring justice from the banks in the premises.

42. That the greatest immediate danger now to be feared is, the expansion of irredeemable paper by the banks to favored customers, and the decrease of their specie; that every stockholder, though he own but a single share in a bank, is interested to the whole extent of his private property, in keeping down the issues of that bank, and preventing the sale or diminution of its specie; because, by the general bank law, every stockholder is liable, in his individual capacity, for the redemption of *all* bills rendered unpaid upon the dissolution of the Bank. That it will require steady and persevering exertion on the part of the people to rid themselves of the mischief and iniquities of the paper system, and to check the spirit of MONOPOLY, which has sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support; but the will of the people, when made known, must, sooner or later, be obeyed; and while they remain uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their own rights, the government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

53. That we do not regard the democratic doctrines of the times, as mere abstract proportions, to be adopted in public resolutions, loudly professed in newspapers, and asserted in official documents, and then laid aside and violated in practice; but that the will of the people, as the test of their confidence in any man's professions, on a sincere in action, which shall as clearly distinguish the democrat from the party of monopoly in direct practice as in avoided principle.

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55. That it is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society, and that by no means a numerous one, by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others; and to exercise more than its just proportion of influence in political affairs.

56. That although the farmer, the planter, the mechanic, the laborer, have overwhelming numbers, and aggregate wealth on their side, yet they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against encroachments upon them, by the power which the monied interest claims from a paper currency within their control, and from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in obtaining in the different States, and which are employed chiefly for their benefit.

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59. That there cannot be consistency and sincerity in that opposition to monopoly which is limited to the singular number; which sees evil, nothing but evil, and that continually in a United States Bank, and at the same time fosters, enlarges and participates in a system of state banks, less secure as mere regulators of the paper currency, and exchange no less arbitrary or monopolistic to the extent of their power, and not less handicaps the aristocracy within their sphere of action; and that if it has come to the fatal issue that the regulating of a paper currency, and the collection of debts through commercial exchanges are more important to this nation than the preservation of the liberties of the people, then it would be wiser and safer to surrender those liberties at once to one great despotic and uncontrollable moneyed institution, than to be subject through irredeemable charters past all remedy by legislation, eight hundred little p'ty despots in twenty-six states.

60. That we will support for office only such men as give us the best pledges that they will pursue no measures which are injurious to the interests, or derogatory to the political and civil rights of the majority, which, in all countries consists, and ever must consist of the industrial classes; and that we will oppose, by our votes, and by all fair means, men in office and candidates, whose measures and known policy, do not tend, evidently, to a prudent, but a speedy renunciation of all systems, and the repeal of all laws which operate unequally on men, professions, or classes.

61. That it is not desirable that public confidence should again be restored to the present banking system; but that it is desirable, that in the now evident direction of public sentiment to the gradual and final extinction of money manufacturing banks, (and confining them to the legitimate and sole purposes of banking, commercial credit, and exchange,) all just and equitable rights of property connected with banks, as well as individuals, should be preserved.

62. That the people who are opposed to the present banking system, will leave all the mobbings, riots, inflammatory appeals, (and "peaceably, if we can forcibly if we must" resolutions) to the "gentlemen of respectability and standing," who have carried their monopolizing propensities so far as to monopolize all the Lynch law,—a monopoly which we do not wish to share with them, but which we leave to the stern "supremacy of the laws" to which it had no control, and which exist at the same time.

63. That, notwithstanding the difficulties under which we suffer have been brought on by circumstances and persons over whom we had no control, we sincerely deprecate all resort to violent measures, by which the public peace might be endangered, or to any measure of coercion not justified by law; and we pledge ourselves to each other, and to our country, that we will endeavor, as far as in our power lies, to discourage and put down all attempts at riot or insubordination—to support and defend the majority of the laws against all disturbers of the public peace; and will promptly give our assistance to the officers of the State and General government, to prevent the violation or invasion of the laws of either.

64. That it is the duty of good citizens, without distinction of party, in times of trouble and embarrassment, to forget their mutual differences, and to concur cordially and unanimously, in maintaining the good order of society, and the supremacy of the laws; and in devising and carrying into effect, such measures as may be best fitted to remedy existing evils, that we view with strong disapprobation the persevering efforts of a portion of the daily press to embitter the feelings of the people against the government, by making it responsible for results over which it had no control, and which exist at the same time throughout all parts of the civilized world.

65. That we view with still more decided disapprobation, the recent attempts of a few misguided individuals to induce our fellow-citizens of the metropolis, to resist by violence, the exercise of the legal authority of the general government, and that we are duly grateful to all well disposed persons who exerted themselves, on that occasion, to repress the spirit of discord, to preserve the public tranquility, and save the community from sharing the disgrace of men claiming to be prominent for wealth and intelligence, but who are ready to excite rebellion against the government for executing the laws.

66. That the conduct of those violent men, the prominent leaders of the monopoly party in this State, who pretend to regard Daniel Webster as their great Lawyer and Expounder of the Constitution, and yet tumultuously assembled in Faneuil Hall, on the 12th of May last, for the avowed purpose of forcibly resisting the very law which was introduced into Congress, April 30th, 1816, and which, in a recent speech at St. Louis, he boasts of as his measure, that relieved

ury, and after that, to keep the Treasury entirely separate from all banks, that being the ultimate object when he removed the deposits)—4, the subject of the currency to be used in transactions between private individuals. He did not attempt any thing on this subject, leaving it to the public opinion and the interests of trade in the several states to regulate the matter: since coin is the only legal tender which creditors can be forced to accept, while the currency is that which debtors and creditors usually agree upon for the discharge of their own contracts)—5, the subject of banking in the States, (this he left to the states and the people.)

Now, a party, that could not make out a plausible attack upon the Administration by an utter confusion of five distinct topics, must be stupid in the extreme. By falsehood and misrepresentation, aided by the want of knowledge on these separate subjects, the opposition has managed to keep up a party as bitter in denouncing as its dupes are stupid in understanding the measures of Government.

We have the charity to believe that the writer in the *Advertiser* is one of the dupes of the whig leaders and preachers, and that he does not knowingly intend to misrepresent General Jackson. Before he proceeds any further in his foolish tirades, we would recommend him to clear up his confused notions on the many subjects involved in the late contest between the United States Bank and the Government. When he next attempts to fix malignant intentions upon a Statesman, he would be wiser to suppose the disappointed and ambitious, rather than those who have received the highest honors in the world, to be capable of revengeful feelings towards the people of the United States.

For the Boston Morning Post.

The Banks—The Post, a few days since, copied some candid and sensible remarks upon the present condition of business affairs, from the Albany Argus. These remarks are, upon the whole, I admit, "candid and sensible;" but they have a bearing which, I conceive, may tend to lull us to sleep, at a time when every one should, if possible, be kept wide awake, and made even more watchful than most people are at present. To settle down into a state of supposed security, under the existing **bad currency**, is like falling asleep at mast-head, or on the brink of a yawning precipice.

The writer says that, under existing circumstances, a course should not be pursued towards the banks that shall serve to *destroy public confidence in them*. It may be so; but also such a course should not be pursued, as will give them and their unredeemable bills *too much credit* with the public. If suspicion be not kept awake, and the **truth** be not constantly kept before the public eye, there will be every inducement for the banks, governed as they are by self-interest, to increase their issues, extend their loans, and give up all preparations for the resumption of specie payments. **Paper** will thus become the **permanent currency**, till immense losses by depreciation, and a general bankruptcy, like a revolution in government, shall be the only way of restoring a sound state of trade, and a wholesome currency. Let us, if possible, avoid the extreme of disease, while it is yet curable, nor be lulled into a state of false security, "while rank corruption, mowing all within, infects unseen;" till the limb be so radically effected, that amputation shall be the only remedy.

"The besetting sin of the banks," says this writer, "will be *increased* issues of their paper." This is very true. They can now issue any amount, and make six per cent. clear, if no more, on all they issue. This is too strong a temptation for humanity, in general, to resist. Supported by *full public confidence*, they will never, under such circumstances, willingly come into a system of specie payments for their bills. They will postpone the resumption, and all measures intended to bring it about, as long as they possibly can.

"This temptation," continues the writer, "should be guarded against, and resolutely resisted on **THEIR PART**, and disengaged from the bank commissioners and the **PUBLIC**." This certainly "should be;" but will the banks do it? And how is the **public** to "disown" it? Will silence, and a tacit sanction, and full "confidence in the banks," tend to disown them? Will they not have a contrary effect? Is not this the readiest way to encourage such a course, and to produce the very evils which are apprehended?

"The banks are **bound**," he says again, "to trim their sails, and to keep themselves or put themselves in a condition to resume specie payments," &c. True; but will they do it? Would you commit the temperance reform to the drunks only? Would you commit to thieves the duty of making laws to discourage and to punish them? Would you trust to any man or body of men to act directly contrary to their own interest? Such a course would not show true wisdom, or a correct knowledge of the world. **PUBLIC OPINION** must restore a sound currency, or it will never be restored. Public opinion must prepare, influence, and direct, Congress and the State Legislatures, and must support these authorities in *speedy* measures for restoring specie payments. The longer they are postponed, the more difficult it will be to effect a restoration. To *prepare* the public mind for this wholesome action, the subject must be kept alive; attention must be constantly called to it by the newspapers; the people must never forget their danger, or the causes of it; and they cannot, without certain ruin, be persuaded that there is health or safety in a paper currency, in this favorite WHIG MONEY, which the whig orators and senators, and the whig newspapers, have been so long eulogizing, which they have now launched upon "the full tide of successful experiment!" May this WHIG EXPERIMENT not produce the disastrous effects which all calm, reflecting, well-informed persons most seriously apprehend.

WATCHMAN.

§§ A writer in the New York Express says that America ought to borrow money to pay the debts of her merchants, and the debts of those English Bankers connected with them, if it require *five hundred millions of dollars!* How will the Yeomanry, the Mechanics, and Manufacturers, like this whig doctrine, that their farms, tools, and property should be mortgaged to pay the Bank of England what is due to her by London Bankers? We might as well give up the whole country, government and all, to Great Britain at once, and pray his Majesty King William to send out a governor for his new provinces.

Buckley's Somersets—Some of our neighbors express great surprise at thefeat performed by Buckley in turning fifty-five somersets with only a few minutes intermission; but this is nothing in comparison to what he did once before—he threw himself into the air and continued turning until the audience became alarmed, and the manager was obliged to send a man up a ladder to bring him down!

The Ohio Luminary gives an account of a boy seven years old who is said to have shot his little brother aged five, and buried his body. He finally confessed his crime, but instead of manifesting any contrition, threatened to kill his mother too, for remonstrating with him for his unnatural deed! This is "too tough"—we can't believe it.

The ladies of Pittsfield held a fair on the evening of the Fourth which yielded them \$110.

§§ **The way they whipped the Thieves**, in Providence on Friday last, is thus described by a correspondent, and it also appears by his letter that the State of Rhode Island is making handsome provision for the accommodation of future first class rogues. The writer has also procured some interesting Indian curiosities, which are to be presented to T. B. Y. M. S. F. M. T. C. O. T. I. A general meeting of this Society has been notified to receive the donation, and to pass an appropriate vote of thanks to the donor:

PROVIDENCE, JULY 14, 1837.

Dear Sir—It has been my fate to be detained in this city to-day, and in these dull times there is but little here to engage the attention of a stranger, anxious to be at home. To be sure there has been an extra exhibition this morning, but one which the citizens would gladly have been relieved from. It was nothing more nor less than the public whipping of two horse-stealers; and, being gravelled for the lack of other matter, I cannot better dispose of my otherwise unoccupied time, than by giving you some account of the operation. One of the culprits is a black fellow, named *Hiram Simmons*, or *Young*, and his comrade in shade and crime is *Henry Cahone*, a white man. They were originally arrested for stealing a horse, but before the day of trial, they broke jail—a task about as easy, as jumping through a paper balloon—that fact so often performed by flying horsemen, in the ring. The jail is certainly the most *unprison* looking building I ever beheld. It is built of brick, in the shape of a dwelling house, and set down in the midst of dwelling houses, and stores, like any private residence. There is no yard attached to it, nor wall or fence of any kind around it; and at any hour of the day a horseman may gallop into the front door, and out at the back, without let or hindrance. The doors are of wood, and of ordinary thickness, and so are the window frames and sashes. The front face is ornamented by patches of brick-work, showing the places, where at different times, prisoners have taken French leave, without putting the turn-keys to any trouble. Every thing about it bears the mark of dilapidation, and a gentleman remarked to me, "that it was in *agitation* to build a new jail." I know not how much "agitation" may be necessary for that purpose, but certainly it would take but very little to tumble the old one into a heap of rubbish. From all that I could observe, I should think that the prisoners are treated with much mildness, and in a sort of family way, which perhaps may be accounted for by the fact, the jailor is an *Angel**, whose name may not yet be found in the Calendar of Saints, though it may be seen in the Providence Directory.

But, to return to the two wretches, under sentence:—After they left the jail behind them, they stole a horse and chaise, but were re-captured, tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, and to receive twenty lashes on the bare back, in public. This odious part of the sentence is imperatively enjoined by the law, and undoubtedly the most effectual means for procuring the repeal of this relic of barbarism is to carry it into prompt execution, however repulsive it may be to the feelings of the present generation. In this respect, Massachusetts has little to boast of above Rhode Island; for it is within the memory of quite young men in Boston, that a woman was whipped on the Common. She fainted at the third lash, and I believe she was the last offender upon whom this cruel and ignominious punishment was inflicted in your city. The punishment still exists in several, if not in all the Southern states, and is also expressly provided for, in the United States statute, which prescribes the punishment for larcenies at sea; but Judge *Story*, who is as much distinguished for the lenity of his sentences, as for his habit of leading the jury, has hit upon an expedient to prevent the execution of the law. If a man be convicted of theft, he sentences him, according to the statute, and then suggests to the District Attorney the propriety of recommending to the President the omission of the stripes; but in Rhode Island the pardoning power is not vested in the Executive, and therefore, unless the Legislature interferes, the culprit has to strip and take it; and this brings me back again to the whipping under consideration. On Thursday night, the Sheriff caused a rude platform to be erected at the foot of the Court House Common, in Main street, and a high pole—not a liberty pole—to be raised up through it. This public ornament did not suit the taste of some of the citizens, and this morning the Sheriff found—and I really think he was not much surprised—that nought but a splinter of the pole remained to mark the spot, where the offensive structure had been raised the night previous; but a substitute was found in a large tree, on the site, and at the appointed hour, a great crowd, but chiefly boys, and men of low degree, assembled around and on the Common. Some sat on the tops of houses—others on the railing, and many stood on coaches, stages, and wagons. Others climbed into the trees, and one little fellow, I am afraid, was badly hurt by a fall, in consequence of the breaking of a limb on which he had perched himself. The colored gentleman took precedence, and while being led to the tree grimmed a ghastly smile, and said, as he glanced around on the crowd—"It looks as if you were going to have a fourth of July here!" But the deadly hue of his countenance belied the levity of his speech. 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